

AMERICAN PENNY MAGAZINE, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

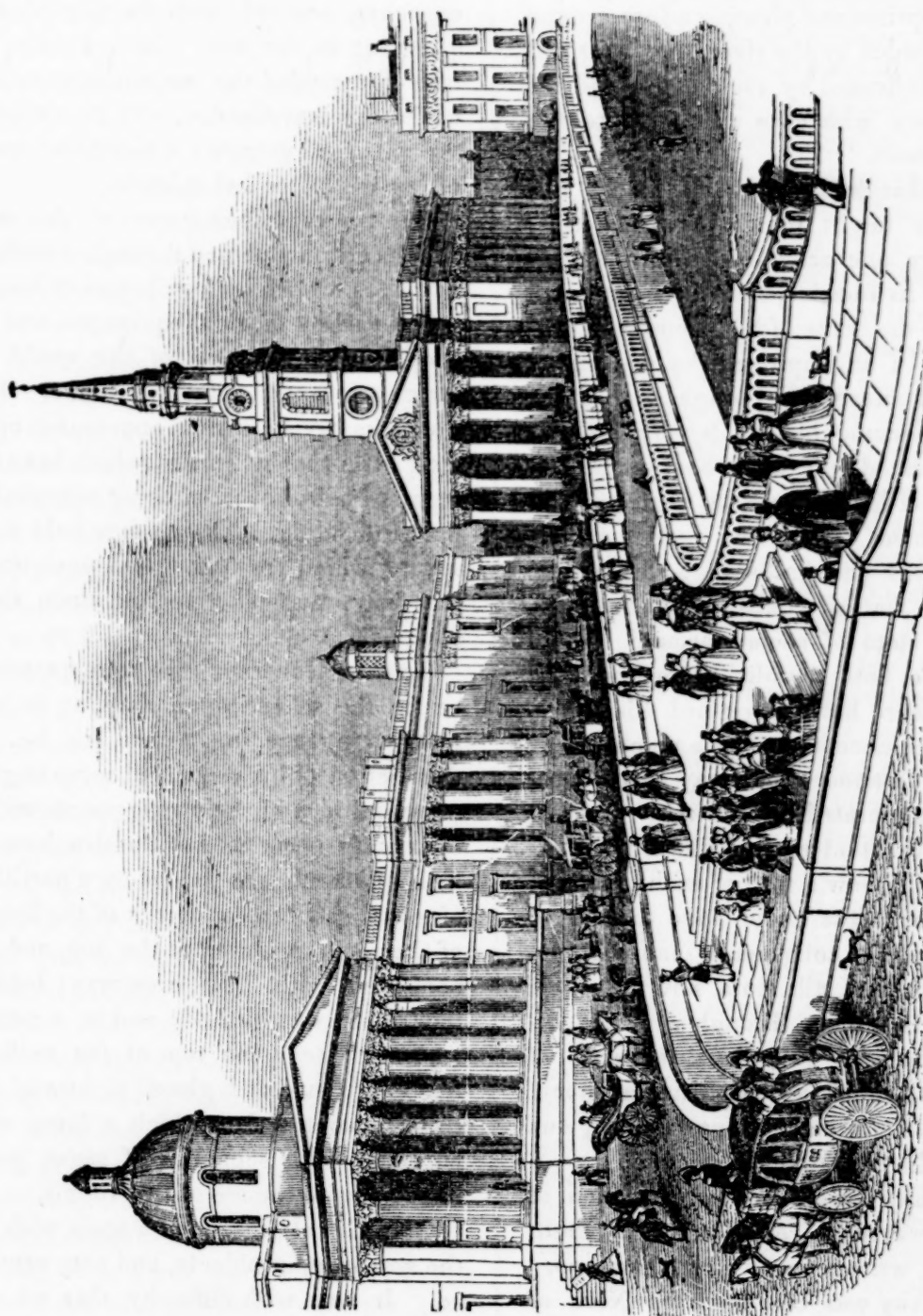
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ST. PETERSBURGH.

Our readers, though they may have heard many descriptions of this fine city will probably feel that no words could have given them so lively and impressive ideas of its magnificence as the picture we here present to them. Such an assemblage of fine buildings it is difficult to find elsewhere, so advantageously situated as to be seen at one view, from a proper distance, and with so appropriate and pleasing a fore-ground as is afforded by the river, the quays and bridge, enlivened by the vessels and the passengers who give animation to the whole scene.

Petersburgh is remarkable for its history: we might rather say wonderful; and every one acquainted with the biography of its founder, must associate with its name the traits of his uncommon character. Of all improvers he was one of the most successful, though one of the most unaccountable. It is very difficult to understand why while bent on the civilisation of his subjects, he neglected the improvement of his own rude manners, bad morals and half-savage disposition. It is true that his education had been bad, and the state of society around him in early life both unpolished and vicious. Those who have described him, also, were men accustomed to a much higher grade of manners, and may have somewhat exaggerated his failings. True it is, however, that we find difficulty in understanding how a man of such a temper and such habits could have formed or prosecuted his enlightened and magnificent plans, and still more how he could have carried them through with the utmost success. No other monarch of modern days has accomplished as much, if we take into view the permanency and the results of his improvements.

We copy the following description of St. Petersburg from Carr's Northern Summer, written about forty years ago.

"Her sky was cloudless, the Neva of a brilliant blue, clear, and nearly as broad

as the Thames at Westminster bridge. It flowed majestically along, bearing on its bosom the most picturesque vessels and splendid pleasure-barges. As we travelled several miles up and down this glorious river, adorned with stupendous embankments of granite, we beheld it lined with palaces, stately buildings and gardens; whilst at a distance arose green cupolas, and the lofty spires of Greek churches, covered with ducat-gold, and glittering in the sun. Immediately before us extended the magnificent railing of the Summer-Garden, with its columns and vases of granite: a matchless work of imperial taste and splendor.

"In the capacious streets of this marvellous city, we passed through crowds of carriages, drawn by four horses at length, and a variety of rich equipages, and of people from all parts of the world, in their various and motley costume. The Cossacks have a curious appearance upon their little shabby horses, which have the reputation, however, of being remarkably fleet and hardy. Their riders hold their spears, which are from fifteen to eighteen feet long, vertically resting upon their stirrups.

"At the Governor's we were questioned by the officer upon duty, as to our motives in travelling, names, &c. &c. A description of his room will serve to give a general idea of the arrangements which constantly occur in the Russian houses. The apartment was divided by a partition of wood, about three-fourths of the height of the room, indented at the top, and ornamented with little crescents; behind this screen was his bed; and in a corner suspended near the top of the ceiling, was the framed and glazed picture of his favorite saint, before which a lamp was burning. This economy of space gave him the convenience of two rooms.

"Our hotel was upon a scale with all the surrounding objects, and very crowded. It was with difficulty that we obtained two uncomfortable rooms, which

according to the custom of the place, we were obliged to hire for a week. One of these was divided as I have described, and afforded a place to sleep in for the servant. The walls were covered with a complete crust of our old tormentors, the flies, which in Russia, at this season of the year, are little inferior to the plague of Egypt. After discharging the dust of Finland, in a copious ablution, and partaking of a good dinner, I sallied forth.

"After hesitating sometime, amidst such a blaze of novel magnificence, to determine what object I should first investigate, I resolved to present myself at the base of the statue of Peter the Great. All the world has heard of this colossal compliment, paid by the genius of Falconet to the memory of that wonderful man, who elevated Muscovy to the rank of an European empire. The horse, in the act of ascending the acclivity of an immense rock, is intended to illustrate the difficulties which Peter had to encounter, in civilizing his unenlightened people. A gentleman, who saw this work in Carelia before its removal, describes it as 40 feet long, 22 broad, and 20 high. It is granite, and has a mixture of white, black and gray coloring. In six months the rock was removed from its native bed to the spot where it now stands, by land and water, a distance of 41,250 English feet, and cost 524,610 roubles.

"I was much struck with the prodigious length and breadth of the streets, and with the magnitude and magnificence of the houses; which are built in the Italian style of architecture, of brick stuccoed, and stained to resemble stone. They are mostly of four stories, including the basement, in the centre of which is a large gateway: the roof slopes very gently, and is formed of sheets of cast-iron or copper, painted red or green; and behind is a great yard, containing the out-houses and ice-houses, and immense stores of wood. The vast number also,

of chariots, each drawn by four horses, the leaders at a great distance from the shaft-horses, very much augmented the effect. The postillion is always a little boy, habited in a round hat, and a long, coarse coat, generally brown, fastened round the middle by a red sash, mounted on the off-horse, and carrying a whip in his left hand. The little fellow is very skillful and careful; and it is pleasant to hear him, whenever he turns a corner, or sees any one in the road before him, exclaim, or rather very musically sing: *Paddee! paddee! paddee!*"

"Petersburgh is worthy of being the capital of an empire as large as half Asia, and more than twice the size of Europe. Its boundaries measure about 20 English miles; and the vast space of its streets and areas will even give it a superiority over every other European capital: but its principal beauty arises from its being the result of *one mighty designer*.

"What death prevented Peter from completing, successive sovereigns, and particularly Catherine II., with great taste, have nearly accomplished. At the nod of a sovereign a temple of ice rears its chrystal front, or a rocky mountain floats upon the deep. At Petersburgh there is no public to consult: the public buildings are therefore the result of one man's will.

"Petersburgh is divided into three grand sections, by the Neva, and a branch of it called the Little Neva, which issues from the Ladoga Lake, and disembogues in the Gulf of Cronstadt. This division resembles that of Paris by the Seine. The first section is called the Admiralty Quarter, situated on the south side of the river, and comprises the largest and most superb position of the city, and is the residence of the Imperial family, the nobility, a principal part of the merchants and gentry, and nearly all the trading community. It is formed into islands, by the Moika, Fontanka, Katarina and Nikola canals."

WESTERN INDIANS.

Continued from page 570.

Having crossed the Missouri, May 16th, 1846, to the Agency, about ten o'clock on Saturday, the 17th, the Indians made their appearance, the Omahas arriving first, to the number of about fifty. They were headed by several of their chiefs: but Big Elk, their principal chief and orator, and in whose wisdom and sagacity they place great reliance, especially in their dealings with the white men, was absent, together with his son.

Immediately upon their entrance the Indians seated themselves in a circle on the floor, and began to refresh themselves by smoking, inhaling the fumes, and expelling them through their nostrils, until we were almost suffocated.

We were introduced by Major Bean, who opened the council by stating the object of our visit, and endeavouring to present our plans in as favorable a light as possible.

An opportunity being then given us to speak, we told them that they had many friends among the white people, who desired their welfare. That we had been sent by them to the Omahas, and to ascertain what were their feelings, in regard to the establishment of a mission and missionary schools among them. That the Great Spirit had given the white men a book, which told them how to live so as to obtain his favour and blessing, and wished them to send that book to all other tribes and people, and teach them also to read it. Now we had come to the Omahas with the offer to instruct them and their children in these things, and to train up their children in the ways of the white men. We told them that some of them had been left at the Iowa mission, and had seen the preparations there made for the education of the Iowa children. That it was necessary their children should be trained up in the same way we intended to train up the children of the Iowas, otherwise they would forever remain in their present condition, or sink to destruction. Our object was not to make money out of them, nor to get their lands, neither did we wish them to expect us to clothe and feed them, or load them with presents. We wished to enlighten their minds, that their hearts might be disposed, and their hands able to labour, that the comforts, which they saw in the

possession of the whites, might be theirs also. The white men, and many other nations, had once been in the same situation with themselves; but, following the directions of the Great Spirit, in the book which he had given them, they had become great and powerful. That the same thing had greatly elevated the Shawnese, the Cherokees and Choctaws, and, they would find, would be sufficient to make them also wise, and good, and happy; for God intended the Bible for the use and benefit of the red man, as well as for the white man.

Speeches of the Indians.—End of the Meeting.

The first chief who spoke in reply, was an old man, very respectable in his appearance, and evidently the highest in authority of those present. After shaking hands with the Agent, and with ourselves, with great cordiality, he said, "We are glad to see our friends. As Big Elk, my friend, with whom we always advise, is not here, I must speak for myself, though I have not much to say. Our Father (the Agent) is alone here, and needs more help, and I am glad to see others come to his assistance. Our friend from the Iowa Point, (Mr. Irvin,) promised last winter to send us a teacher, and we are glad that he has done so. [See Missionary Chronicle, p. 101.] I am glad to hear of the lower Indians having missionaries and teachers, and it will make us happy to be as they are. We wish to do as you tell us to do, (addressing the Agent,) in regard to encouraging missionaries, and so do all these young men. All white men eat the same kind of food, and they have enough, and they all travel in the same road. We would like our children to do so, and I would like to do so myself. I am glad you have come to assist us and our Agent. I feared our friend at Iowa would not do as he had promised, and send us a teacher; but now I find that he spoke the truth.

"The President gave me a medal when I was in Washington, but when I wear it I do not feel any better than my young men. I am old, but I want my children to learn before I leave the world. What I have heard has gone into my ear, but it will not go out at the other ear: it will remain in my head. My friend, Big Elk, will hear about it, and do what is best."

The next speaker said, "I am old, and have heard what our father has told us about endeavoring to follow the ways of the white man, but I have not done it. I am glad to hear what you are willing to do for our children. I am glad that you have come. We are all glad. Our father has done all he can for us, and we are glad he will have assistance. If you should come to live among us, and teach us, I will see you but a few times before I die, perhaps once or twice, I am so old. But if you can do good to our children, it will make me happy."

White Horse then spoke: "I have heard what you say, and it is good. When we heard that you had come and wished to talk with us, the wind was blowing hard, and the clouds of dust were flying; but when we came here, the wind ceased to blow, all was calm and sunshine, and the Great Spirit seemed to be pleased. We would often have died, if it had not been for our father. We are glad he is about to have help. All our young men ought to rise up and thank you for what you say and promise to do, for we are glad and ought to feel so. Our father helped us on the Mississippi, and has helped us ever since. It seems that our father knows when we are about to die, and comes to raise us up. Big Elk and our father only have helped our nation, but when you come there will be three to help us. I am sorry Elk is not here. If he were he would thank you. We have come from a distance to live near our father and other nations, and will remain here until we are forced to leave. As Elk is our dependance in council, and I make too much noise, I will not say any thing more."

A chief called "The Thief," said, "The young men should thank you. We have looked for a teacher for many years, and we are now glad that you have come. Our children ought to go to school, but I may not be able to get them to go. Two of the four children whom we promised to send to our friend at Iowa to be instructed, have died of hunger. Our nation sometimes forgets the words of our father, but I do not. If my own father were to come back to the world, I would listen more to our father's words than to what he would say."

A tall, gaunt Indian, exceedingly ugly, with his face painted black, and covered

with perspiration from over-exertion in smoking as he sat on the floor, then sprang to his feet. After giving us a hearty shake of the hand, he began with violent gesticulation, "I did not expect to see you. Look at me, and see what kind of a fellow I am. The President promised to send us a teacher, and we have been looking for him for a long time, but he has never come. We are poor and want the help of a missionary. I observe that our father changes his clothes every few days, and I wish I could do so; but I cannot. I promised to send one child to the missionary teacher at Iowa, but he has died of hunger. We would have been still and silent in death had it not been for our father. We suffered with hunger, and had to dig up roots and eat them, and they were good. But our father helped us, and we are alive. We will be glad to have you come, whether we eat roots or not. We have dug and prepared the ground, but we are so poor we have no seed to plant. Your coming has calmed the weather; it has waked us up."

The last speaker, a young man of interesting appearance, said, "I never saw a man like our father, and I am afraid you will not be able to keep up with him in helping us. But I cannot speak loud, lest I die, or go crazy, because there is nothing in my stomach. We have had a dark time. The clouds came down near to my head, and pressed me down; but now they are blowing away."

We thanked them for the manner in which they had received us, and replied to our propositions. We then told them that it would be sometime before we could get an answer from our friends in the East, and begin a missionary establishment among them; but in the meanwhile, we would like them to send twelve of their children to the Iowa school, as some good people in New York had promised to send us clothing and food for them, so that it would be in our power to take good care of them. After fully explaining our mode of operations, and again telling them that we did not come to feed and clothe the nation, but to instruct the children and teach the Christian religion, we said we would leave this matter with them and the Agent to decide, according to their own wisdom and choice.

To be concluded.

Commercial and Agricultural.

English Commerce and Agriculture in the East Indies, with hints for American Farmers, from a letter by Henry T. Johnson, to the National Institute at Washington, dated Hong-Kong, China, April 18, 1846.

Sugar.—Sugarcane is cultivated in Bengal, Madras, Ceylon, the Malacca settlements, Siam, Burmah, Cochin China, Java, Luconia, Mauritius, Bourbon, and finally everywhere within the tropical East. The cultivation has surprisingly extended in Bengal within the last five years, and since 1843 in Province Wellesley, (in Malacca Strait), Ceylon, and Madras, particularly the last. In the Province Wellesley planters have entered largely into the speculation of sugar-growing within the last year, the East India Company having offered great facilities in the shape of cheap lands. They have an abundant supply of Chinese laborers at very low rates, who are acquainted with the cultivation and growth of sugar in that country. Their prospects are said to be very good, as the land is very rich, and they are near the seacoast, but the country is overrun with elephants, tigers, and other vermin. There are also a few estates in Penang and Singapore island.

The qualities of British Indian sugars are much better than formerly, as capitalists have erected large refineries and boiling-houses with all the latest improvements. In Bengal and Madras, and some parts of Bombay, they purchase the raw sugar or the cane from the cultivators, and grind and manufacture it into the different qualities to suit the English markets. I have no doubt that the English in India in a few years will be able to sell their sugars in England at four cents a pound with a good profit, as labor is very low and living cheap. The estates in Ceylon are only sufficient to supply the demand for that island.

The cultivation is also much extending in Luconia, under the Spanish Government, who are offering facilities to capitalists to grow the cane. Land is sold cheap, labor is low, and living very moderate. The only drawback is the want of roads and partial insecurity of the Government. Most of the Manilla sugar goes to England, New South Wales, and the British possessions in that quarter. Many cargoes of the Siam sugar are

shipped to Bombay, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, and much of it goes to China. The sugar of Java goes principally to Holland, some to England, and a few cargoes to America and New South Wales. That of Cochin China and Burmah finds its way to China or Bengal, where it is re-manufactured. The Mauritius sugars are of very strong quality, and almost entirely consumed by the English refiners. The Chinese sugars are principally brought to Canton from the islands of Formosa and Honan, and the province of Fukein. The consumption in China is very great, but it may often be bought in Canton for \$3.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. The latter price is for Canton refined or rock candy, which is of a strong quality. If the cost of freight were not so high it would leave a fair margin or profit for shipping to England and America. The sugars of Bourbon are shipped to France. The cultivation of sugar is not at present extending in Java, from the most of the lands susceptible of cultivation being already under culture, and from the monopolising, selfish policy of the Dutch.

Tobacco.—This article is of universal consumption in the East, and is grown in all the islands, and in China, India, and other countries eastward of the Cape. The best quality is grown in Manilla and Persia. The Manilla is sold entirely in the shape of cheroots, and it has the complete monopoly of the Eastern market among Europeans and their descendants. The Persian is principally sold among the Arabs of Arabia, the Red Sea, Egypt, and Judea. It is of very fine quality. An account of the cultivation and preparation may be seen in Porter's Tropical Agriculturist. The tobacco of Trinchipoly, in Madras, is also very fair, and is much used in the manufacture of cheroots, the consumption of which is large among certain classes in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the island of Ceylon. The tobacco of Java is not so good in quality, and the consumption principally confined to that country and to a small extent in China. The tobacco of China is of very inferior quality, very weak, and of unpleasant flavor. Tobacco is used throughout the east in combination with the areca nut, betel leaf, and other stimulating articles, as a masticatory. They are ten times filthier than tobacco chewers.

Much of the tobacco of Java goes to Holland in Baskets. The Burmese tobacco is of very good quality.

Coffee.—This article is not cultivated by us, as all our lands are subject to the visitation of frost, which speedily kills the tree. The cultivation of coffee is not extending in Java, but it is in Luconia and Sumatra. The coffee of Sumatra is not first-rate, from the bad preparation; that of Luconia is among the best. The cultivation of coffee is very fast extending just now in the Madras territory, on account of the lowering of the duties in England, which is bringing it into consumption; but the quality is very poor, from the ignorance of the natives.

But the greatest field which has been opened for the cultivation of coffee for the last ten years is undoubtedly the fine cool mountain lands of the island of Ceylon. The Government, to induce the cultivation of the article, in 1839 sold the land in fee simple, with a good title, for 5s. sterling per acre. It had previously been tried in various localities and proved successful. Such was the demand for these lands after 1841, that the Government afterwards raised the price to £1 an acre, and finally to £2 in 1844.

No country is better situated for the cultivation of coffee than the island of Ceylon, as respects soil and climate. They have also great facilities in procuring laborers from the Malabar coast, at 7d. sterling per day. The Government is safe; but, like all other English colonies, very expensive. Ceylon is one of the few colonies which pays its entire expenses, civil and military, and is no burthen to the mother country.

There are not far from five or six hundred estates at the present time in the interior of Ceylon, having not far from £3,000,000 invested in the cultivation of this commodity. The quality is very superior, and I have seen it sold in the island for a higher price than Mocha.—The yield of the trees is also very heavy; often producing six, seven, and eight lbs. a tree; and always, in good situations, an average of three lbs. on the whole estate's crop. Eight hundred trees are planted to the acre. The exportation to England in 1846 will be very large, as most of the estates will be in full bearing by the end of the year.

Many are the fortunes individuals made in Ceylon, during those years in which

we experienced such great commercial and financial difficulties in England and America. The whole business has sprung up since 1837, and generally on solid basis, being the investments of military and civil officers, and English and India capitalists. The rage for land is at present very great, and doubtless the consequence will be an over-production and great fall of prices. Those persons who have estates in bearing now (for the tree comes into bearing in three years) are reaping harvests of gold, and the consequence is great prosperity in the country and extravagance of living. I have seen a good many old West-Indians who had come out, on hearing from their friends the prospects of those engaged in the business.

Ceylon offers also many openings for the culture of the cocoa nut and sugar cane, the first of which is a valuable product, and has been the staple of the island from time immemorial. Yet the demand is very great, and cocoa nut lands are worth at the Government land sales £2 per acre. The tree comes into bearing in seven years, and, after the second year, needs no further attention. A small number of men is sufficient to keep one hundred acres in order. The cocoa nuts are sold as they drop from the tree to the Mahomedan merchants of the island, or broken, and the kernel taken out after it has been exposed to the sun for a few days, and sold to the English merchants, who have large mills in Columbo for making the oil, for shipment to India and England. It is used in England for candles, and in India for burning, cooking, and so forth. Arrack is manufactured from the spatha of the flower before bursting, by tapping it and suspending an earthen pot over night at the incision. It is then fermented, and afterwards distilled, in the small distilleries which line the whole coast of Ceylon for 500 miles, for the entire seashore of Ceylon is belted with these useful trees. The fibrous covering of the nut is taken off for making "coir rope," which is used throughout the East in the rigging of vessels, and for every purpose for which rope is wanted. It forms a large article of export to England and India, and is afforded at very low prices. The cocoa nut tree is likewise used for making canoes, houses, and for various other important purposes.



ELIJAH RESTORING THE WIDOW'S SON.

Among all the remarkable and sublime characters depicted in the Sacred Scriptures, this is one of the most striking and peculiar. How unlike anything we find presented in other books, how totally different a man from all, even the most exalted, of which we have any history, description or hint in the records or the poetry of other lands or ages! There is not one with whom it seems possible to bring Elijah into comparison, unless for the purpose of showing a strong contrast.

Unlike most of the other remarkable personages of the Bible, he led a life of almost unintermitted persecution and danger. His friends were few, and his foes numerous and powerful: yet he generally displayed a high trust in God, and a perfect submission to his will, which render his example one of the most instructive and encouraging to a man in affliction.

If we take up the various scenes in his life in succession, and give to each a particular and deliberate consideration, until we distinctly apprehend the circumstances which surrounded him, we cannot fail to feel a high admiration of his character, and to rise from the task with a salutary lesson. In the case which is

represented in our print, we find the prophet a fugitive from the vengeance of Ahab, one of the worst of the kings of Israel, and from the more terrible hatred of the blood-thirsty Jezabel. We trace him to the obscure and narrow chamber of the poor widow of Sarepta, to which he was driven by his sufferings from the drought, which he had foretold; and the poverty of everything around him is strongly contrasted with the superiority, the sublimity of his character, and the magnitude of the objects to which he was devoted.

We are too often inclined to think that weakness, obscurity or adversity, the contempt or opposition of the prosperous and powerful, must necessarily overthrow independence of mind, and destroy the ability to perform deeds which, under other circumstances, ought to be performed. Duties are sometimes declined, with such an apology. How salutary is the reproof we receive from the example of Elijah. His courage was unshaken, even while sharing the widow's cruse and barrel of meal, which were replenished day by day. And if we as habitually lived with a proper sense of dependance on God, we ought as confidently meet every danger and surmount every obstacle.



A MEXICAN COTTAGE.

This is one of the numerous forms in which our Southern neighbors construct the slight habitations, which shelter them from the heat and rain of their warm and often hot climates. The long and feathery foliage of the palms, the frail tenement and the hammock swung under the shade of the roof, all give intimations of the luxuriance, warmth and indolence of a tropical region.

The utility of the Palms, in their numerous species, is more extensive and important to many branches of the human family, than many an untravelled and unread person can have any adequate conception of. Thousands and millions of our fellow-men are this day feeding on their various fruits, dressed with fabrics more or less formed of its fibres, and dosing under their shadow, suspended in hammocks made of the same material.

But we need not envy the mildness of the winters, or the facility of procuring food, so characteristic of the Palm regions, both in the new or in the old continent. The absence of necessity leaves man without that stimulus necessary to the active, powerful and systematic employment of the body and the mind; and

both the physical and intellectual parts of the being are usually found ill-developed. National character and condition are affected by the same causes; and history marks the tropical regions with the brand of imbecility and low stages of civilization. This is not necessarily the effect of such climates; and we may confidently hope to see hereafter great improvements introduced into such parts of the world, as soon as pure Christianity shall prevail, and have time to produce its appropriate, its necessary results upon society. We must not be discouraged, or augur unfavorably of the future, by the failure of false Christianity to bring about such happy changes. Ignorance, superstition and idolatry are essentially different from Christianity, wherever, or however many centuries, they may have assumed her name.

A traveller in Mexico is satisfied if he meets a reception like that given to the man in our print, who has a seat in the open air, with a dish of tortillas, or some other simple food, set before him by a good-humored attendant. In a state of society but little better in most respects than that in which Cortez found the na-

tives. The country people of Mexico are generally found in a state of semi-civilisation, an idea of which may be formed by a glance at this scene.

We scarcely need to say, that the sight of a Mexican house, at the present time, must naturally awaken some painful reflections in the mind of the philanthropic American. Into many of the poor, but hitherto peaceful and happy dwellings of unoffending families, have we, their selfish, passionate and rapacious neighbors, lately sent alarm, distress and desolation! How many a warm-hearted man, whom we may choose to depreciate as a *ranchero*, or a semi-savage, has rushed from a little thatched cottage like this, and left a poor and helpless family to suffer and mourn over his loss! For ourselves we do not hesitate to say, that the boasting words in letters we now and then read from men and boys in our army, will give us many painful reflections. Some of those we have published, to show our readers something of the spirit and effects of war. We wish that our countrymen would cease boasting of their Anglo-Saxon descent, and content themselves with living, acting, speaking and uniting in a manner becoming men of sense and Christians.

PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.—As everybody should be acquainted with the treatment of such cases, which do not admit of the delay for a medical attendant, we publish the following:

When a person has remained more than twenty minutes under water, the prospect of his recovery is small; yet we should not too soon resign the unhappy object to his fate, but try every method for his relief, as there are many well attested instances of the recovery of persons to life and health, who have been taken out of the water dead, and remained so a considerable time without showing any signs of life. In attempting to recover persons apparently drowned, the principal intention to be pursued is, to restore natural warmth, upon which all the vital functions depend, and to excite these functions by the application of

stimulants. First strip him of his wet clothes, and dry him well; when he is dried lay him between two hot blankets, and renew them as they grow cold. Rub him constantly with salt, warm ashes or coarse dry clothes, and rub on his wrists and ankles spirits of hartshorn, and frequently apply bottles or bladders, filled with hot water, to his feet and armpits. —While these external means of restoring heat to the body are going on, you must inflate the lungs as soon as possible with a pair of bellows, by inserting the pipe into one nostril, while the other and mouth are kept closed and blowing forcibly; or for want of bellows, you may use a common bag and pipe, or in case of necessity, use a common tobacco pipe or quill. Some person should blow through the pipe into one nostril, while the other and mouth are closed as before.—Repeat this process for a half an hour and more. In addition to this method, you may dip a blanket into boiling water, wring it as dry as possible, and wrap the person in it. Repeat this every 15 or 20 minutes for two hours or more. These means ought to be continued for two or three hours at least, even if no signs of life appear. When signs of returning life are apparent, the friction must be continued, but more gently; when the patient can swallow, he must take some warm spirits; when he is pretty well recovered, put him into bed in blankets, and give him some warm spirits; if his feet should be cold, wrap them up in warm flannels.—*Selected.*

SWINE.—It appears from a statistical table recently published, that there are over 26,000,000 of swine in the United States, which consume over 20,000,000 bushels of corn annually. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, raise over half the crop of hogs. The United States grow more swine than Russia, Austria and Great Britain, yet those countries have a population of over 120,000,000 people. Eight of our Western States, with a population of 6,000,000, have as many swine as Great Britain, France, Prussia and Bavaria. The estimated annual value of the hogs in the United States is \$160,000,000, being three times the value of the entire cotton crop of 1845.

The Evangelical Alliance was formed in London with great success.

Notes of Travel.

Cæsarea, in Palestine, formerly called Strato's Tower, was situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and had a fine harbor. It is reckoned to be thirty-six miles south of Acre, thirty north of Jaffa, and sixty-two north east of Jerusalem. Cæsarea is often mentioned in the New Testament. Here King Agrippa was smitten, for neglecting to give God the glory, when flattered by the people. Cornelius the centurion, who was baptized by Peter, resided here, Acts 10. At Cæsarea, the prophet Agabus foretold to the apostle Paul, that he would be bound at Jerusalem, Acts 21: 10, 11. Paul continued two years prisoner at Cæsarea, till he could be conveniently conducted to Rome, because he had appealed to Nero. When Cæsarea is named, as a city of Palestine, without the addition of Philippi, we suppose this Cæsarea to be meant.

Dr. Clarke did not visit Cæsarea; but viewing it from off the coast, he says, "By daybreak the next morning we were off the coast of Cæsarea; and so near with the land that we could very distinctly perceive the appearance of its numerous and extensive ruins. The remains of this city, although considerable, have long been resorted to as a quarry, whenever building materials are required at Acre. Djezzar Pasha brought from thence the columns of rare and beautiful marble, as well as the other ornaments of his palace, bath, fountain, and mosque at Acre. The place at present is only inhabited by jackals and beasts of prey. As we were becalmed during the night, we heard the cries of these animals until daybreak. Pococke mentions the curious fact of the existence of crocodiles in the rivers of Cæsarea.

Perhaps there has not been in the history of the world an example of any city, that in so short a space of time rose to such an extraordinary height of splendor as did this of Cæsarea, that exhibits a more awful contrast to its former magnificence, by the present desolate appearance of its ruins. Not a single inhabitant remains. Its theatres, once resounding with the shouts of multitudes, echo no other sound than the nightly cries of animals roaming for their prey. Of its gorgeous palaces and temples, enriched with the choicest works of art, and decorated with the most precious marbles,

scarcely a trace can be discerned. Within the space of ten years after laying the foundation, from an obscure fortress, it became the most celebrated and flourishing city in all Syria. It was named Cæsarea by Herod, in honor of Augustus, and dedicated by him to that emperor, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign. Upon this occasion, that the ceremony might be rendered illustrious, by a degree of profusion unknown in any former instance, Herod assembled the most skillful musicians and gladiators from all parts of the world. The solemnity was to be renewed every fifth year.

But, as we viewed the ruins of this memorable city, every other circumstance respecting its history was absorbed in the consideration that we were actually beholding the very spot where the scholar of Tarsus, after two years' imprisonment, made that eloquent appeal, in the audience of the King of Judea, which must ever be remembered with piety and delight. In the history of the holy acts of the apostles, whether we regard the internal evidence of the narrative, or the interest excited by a story so wonderfully appealing to our passions and affections, there is nothing that we call to mind with fuller emotions of sublimity and satisfaction. 'In the demonstration of the spirit, and of power,' the mighty advocate for the christian faith had before reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, till the Roman governor, Felix, trembled as he spoke. Not all the oratory of Tertullus, nor the clamor of his numerous adversaries not even the countenance of the most profligate of tyrants, availed against the firmness and intrepidity of the oracle of God. The judge had trembled before his prisoner; and now a second occasion offered, in which, for the admiration and triumph of the christian world, one of its bitterest persecutors, and a Jew, appeals, in the public tribunal of a large and populous city, to all its chiefs and rulers, its governor and its king, for the truth of his conversation, founded on the highest evidence; delivered in the most fair, open and illustrious manner."

Cæsarea Palestina was inhabited by Jews, heathen, and Samaritans; hence parts of it were considered unclean by the Jews; some of whom would not pass over certain places; others, however, were less scrupulous. Perpetual contests

were maintained between the Jews and the Syrians, or the Greeks; in which many thousand persons were slain.

The Arab interpreter thinks this city was first named Hazor, Joshua 11; 1. Rabbi Abhu says, "Cæsarea was the daughter of Edom; situated among things profane; she was a goad to Israel in the days of the Grecians; but the As-monean family overcame her." Herod the Great built the city to honor the name of Cæsar, and adorned it with the most splendid houses. Over against the mouth of the haven, made by Herod, was the temple of Cæsar, on a rising ground, a superb structure; and in it a statue of Cæsar the emperor. Here was also a theatre, a forum, &c. all of white stone, &c. (Joseph. de Bell. lib. i. cap. 13.)

After he had finished rebuilding the town, Herod dedicated it to Augustus, and procured the most capable workmen to execute the medals struck on the occasion, so that these are of considerable elegance. The port was called *Sebastus*, that is Augustus. The city itself was made a colony by Vespasian, and is described on its medals as, *COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AUGUSTA CÆSAREA*; Cæsarea, the first colony of the Flavian (or Vespasian) family.—*Prot. Unionist.*

GOOD MANNERS FOR ALL CLASSES.—Good manners, and courtesy of speech, are indispensable for the practise of all men, of whatever rank or station, to insure the respect and good will of others. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that politeness and the rules of etiquette are suited to the affluent and highly-born alone. There is no reason on earth why the working man, the small shopkeeper, or any of the humbler classes should not understand and practice all the rules which good breeding enjoins as correctly, and with equal benefit, as the most accomplished gentleman. Let not the artisan, the mechanic, or the small manufacturer smile at this assertion. The mistaken notion above alluded to arises from the habit of confounding etiquette with ceremony and parade, good manners with stiff formality, and politeness with deceit and falsehood. Having formed these ideas, the man in humble station, and conscientious withall, is frequently heard to exclaim, "What have I to do with etiquette? What is politeness to me? I like to be free and easy, no cere-

monious fuss for me; I don't like to say one thing and mean another. I leave that to the gentry—to the aristocracy!" And thus, for fear of being thought polite (and by their false reasoning, insincere,) they rush into the extreme, and become rough, coarse, and offensive.

But let us understand the meaning of terms; let us consider that good manners are, in reality, good feelings manifested by action; that politeness is the art of doing everything that may give pleasure and comfort to others, and of avoiding all that may wound or annoy; and that etiquette is merely the laws or rules laid down to teach us in this great art—the art of pleasing—the art of gaining the good will of mankind—the art of securing our own happiness by promoting the happiness of others. In no situation of life is the cultivation of good feeling and the practise of good manners unimportant. And they should go together; for though, from good feeling, a man may be disposed to perform a kind action towards another, a great deal depends on the manner in which it is performed. A favor may be conferred in a way to make it appear a positive insult. Thus the best intentions may be negatived, if not carried out in a kind, considerate manner.—*Selected.*

BOWING AND OTHER SALUTATIONS.—It is bad taste to curtesy in the street, and in equally bad taste to bow stiffly. A slight bend of the body, at the same time that you incline the head, forms the most graceful and affable salutation.

A smile is natural on meeting a friend; and if it is necessary to bow coldly to an acquaintance, it is quite as well not to bow at all.

A gentleman should always lift his hat entirely from his head on saluting a lady—unless he does this his salutation deserves no return.

Bows should be mutual and made at the same moment, but when they are unavoidably otherwise, the lady should bow first to the gentleman, as a token that she permits him to recognize her. If she does not do so, he is at liberty to salute her, but runs the risk of finding his salutation unanswered.

Low curtesies are now entirely obsolete, unless you are curtesying to a very old lady—then, as a mark of respect, you must bend lower than usual.—*Selected.*

Account of the Wreck of the U. S. Surveying Brig Washington.

FROM HER COMMANDER, LIEUTENANT HALL.

[Such of our readers as are not familiar with nautical affairs, may better understand the following description, after referring to the explanations and illustrations of ships and navigation given in the first Volume of the American Penny Magazine, pages 97, 121, 186, 490, &c.]

The U. S. Surveying brig Washington, after a cruise of about a month in the Gulf stream, stood in, on the evening of the 5th inst., for the Capes of Virginia, the wind fresh at N. E. At 11 P. M. made the light on Smith's Island, and steered for that of Cape Henry, which was probably obscured by a squall, for when she hauled up for it, breakers were discovered ahead and close aboard. She wore with her head to the S. E. under double reefed topsails and reefed course. It was necessary to carry a heavy press of sail as presenting the only prospect of escape from shipwreck, the coast of Virginia and Cape Hatteras Shoals being close under the lee, and a heavy current setting the vessel on the latter. By daylight on the morning of the 8th, the gale had increased considerably, and a very heavy sea was running; by eight o'clock it blew a hurricane; all sail but the fore topsail, unbonneted, had been taken in reluctantly, or split and torn from the yards, the lighter spars carried away, the lee boats torn from the davits by the sea. The lead showed that the vessel was drifting on shore, and but little prospect remained of saving the vessel or the lives of the crew. The barometer had fallen a degree and a half in the course of an hour, and now stood at 28 degrees.

By the time the hurricane had reached its height, the brig lay completely on her side, the bulwarks immersed in the water; and to prevent our being washed or blown overboard, it was necessary to cling to the rigging. The sea was one sheet of foam as far as the eye could reach, and ran fearfully high, breaking in irregular masses, and blown on board by the violence of the wind, constantly sweeping the deck; the side guns were thrown overboard; the helm was put up: she refused to answer it, and the main mast was cut away; in its fall carrying with it the head of the foremast, the fore

and topsail yards, etc. Every exertion was made to clear the wreck, and the vessel scudded before the hurricane towards the shore as a dernier resort. The anchors had been prepared for letting go, though no hope was entertained that the cables would hold in such a sea. At or about meridian the helm was put down, the stream anchor was let go; as she rounded to, a heavy sea broke on board, throwing the brig completely on her beam ends, tearing up the berth deck, shifting the tanks, ballast, and washing overboard the deck cabin, boats, wheel, etc., and nearly every soul on deck. She righted half full of water, and clinging to the fragments of the wreck, all succeeded in regaining the deck except her lamented Commander G. M. Bache, and ten of the crew, whose names are subjoined. The pumps were manned, the foremast cut away, and the starboard anchor let go; both cables veered to the but end.

Fortunately the hurricane somewhat abated, and her drift was checked by the dragging of her anchors. The breakers were supposed to be close aboard, and every minute was expected to strike and go to pieces. Suddenly, about 1 P. M., to the great joy of the survivors, the wind shifted off shore to the westward and northward, and the brig sailed off the land, which was now discovered close aboard, the Light House on Cape Hatteras bearing south. In that situation she rode out a heavy gale bearing from the North to North-North-West of four days duration. The crew were employed in the meantime in rigging jury masts from the very few spars remaining on board. In the evening of the 12th, parted the cables and went to sea under the jury masts; the next day spoke the brig J. Peterson of New York, and were kindly supplied with an anchor and some spars; the day following obtained from the steamer Palmetto a small boat. On the 15th, arrived within 35 miles of Cape Henry, when the wind came out from the N. E., and freshened to a gale; stood out to sea, having again barely escaped from the dangers of a lee shore.

On the 17th, spoke the Bremen ship Albert, and while endeavouring to obtain a spar and sail she had thrown overboard (the sea running too high to lower a boat), the Frigate Constitution hove in sight; and, in falling in with the brig, rendered every assistance. The Wash-

ington was taken in tow by old Ironsides, every kindness was extended by Captain Percival and the officers of the Frigate, that would contribute to the comfort of all. The evening of the 21st, fell in with the pilot boat Enoch Turley; cast off from the Constitution, and stood in for the Delaware in company with the pilot boat.

Nothing could exceed the discipline, coolness and courage displayed by the gallant crew of the Washington during the trying scenes of the 8th, or the calmness with which they prepared to meet their apparently inevitable fate; every order was as implicitly obeyed, as under the most ordinary circumstances, and every duty promptly performed. Never will the survivors cease to remember their noble Commander and shipmates. They perished in the discharge of their duty—and their names will live in the breasts of those who shared in their danger but escaped their fate.

The following is the list of those who were lost.—Geo. M. Bache, Esq., Lieut. Commandant. Benjamin Doloff, John Fishbonne, James Dorsey, Quarter Master. Henry Schroeder, Sail Maker's Mate. Thos. Stamford, Lewis Maynard, Francis Butler, Wm. Wright, Seamen. Peter Hansen and Edward Grennin, Ordinary Seamen.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY THE CHILIAN GOVERNMENT.—Captain Terry of Fall River, communicates to the Monitor, of that place, the following reminiscence, connected with the recent capture of American whaling and sealing vessels by the Chilian Government. He says: 'A similar case of seizure by the same government occurred in the year 1832. The ships Good Return, Terry, and Franklin, Davis, of New Bedford, were compelled to enter the port of Talcahuana; the Good Return in distress, (having lost her rudder,) and the Franklin for provisions and supplies—the Good Return having on board about 3600 barrels of oil, and the Franklin, full, having about 3000 barrels.

These two ships, with their valuable cargoes were seized and dismantled by the authority of said government, under the pretext of smuggling excise goods, which were four, viz; tobacco, tea, spirits and playing cards. The Good Return's crew consisted of twenty-eight men. All they had on board was stores for officers and crew, which was thirty-eight pounds

of tobacco, sixteen pounds of tea, and five gallons of spirits for a home passage of rising three months, being a small quantity for the voyage. The Franklin's crew consisted of twenty-five men, and had on board fifteen pounds of tobacco, which was found in the chests of sailors, with the exception of one and one half ounces the captain had, and tea or spirits, and not more than provisions enough for 25 days.

These two ships were detained about six months, causing great damage in leakage, and also in the depreciation in the value of oil and bone. After the arrival of the ships in New Bedford the damage sustained by the company was estimated, and they presented their claims to our government in the summer of 1833, and as yet have received no compensation. Had our government taken proper measures in the case of the Good Return and Franklin, the probability is that the ship Parthenon and schr. Leader would not now be detained under such miserable pretexts.'

INTEREST IN ANIMALS.—There is matter not only for amusement but admiration in the actions and habits of all animals that we find on the earth, from the sagacious mammoth and elephant, even down to the most common of the small birds and quadrupeds; and we may always employ ourselves profitably in watching the instinct which prompts them to provide for themselves and to guard against impending dangers. The raven has an instinct which guides it to the dead carcase of any large animal, and it is said leading it to the neighborhood on the approach of death. In a new English work on the Wild Sports and Natural History of the Scottish Highlands, it is said that grouse foretell the approaching rains before the most weather-wise shepherd can do so, by betaking themselves to the dry heights, where they sit or walk about with erect heads and necks, in quite a different manner from their usual gait. So do the mountain sheep change their feeding ground to the lee-side of the hills before severe blasts of wind and rain. "I have often," says the author, "been warned of an approaching change in the weather by the proceedings of the wild fowl in the bay, and before changes of wind these birds betake themselves to those places which will afford them the best shelter during the coming storm."

DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS.

It is related in the Gentleman's Magazine, of Chantry, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Sheffield very attentively engaged in cutting a stick of wood with a pen-knife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when, with great simplicity of manner, but with great courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the school-master of the village. On this, the gentleman asked to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, gave the youth a sixpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantry ever received for the productions of his art.

This anecdote is but one in a thousand that might be cited of as many different men who from small beginnings rise to station and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river, rolling onward its accumulating waters to the ocean, was in small beginning but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding like a silver thread between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree that sweeps the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was in its beginning but a little seed trodden under foot unnoticed, then a small shoot that the leaping hare might have forever crushed.

Everything around us tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon those before we can ascend higher.

Despise not small beginnings of wealth.

The Rothschilds, Girard, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands; and from thousands to millions. Had they neglected their first earnings, had they said within themselves, what is the use of these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them and enjoy myself as I go—they would never have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by this economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; this *little* once gained, *more* will easily follow.

Despise not small beginnings of education.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he became, and how he is revered. Fergusson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschell, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but a little more than a drummer-

boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet that his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become as foundation-stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gain with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lucre-seeking miser, must put out his knowledge at usury, and, by lending out his stock to others, increase by the commerce of his thoughts his capital, until his talent shall have become five, and these five shall have gained to them other five.

Despise not small beginnings of fame and honor.

The fame which springs up on a sudden, like a mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. True fame and honor are of slow growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest offices to the highest stations—from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he, who despises the lower steps of honor, because they are low, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not small beginnings of error.

The walls of a castle have been undermined by burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginning of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundation of truth and built up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All first errors are small; despise them not; they will soon increase to great ones, and, perhaps devastate society.—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

ARTIFICIAL ICEING.—An invention for generating ice by artificial means has just been made by Messrs. Lings and Keith, of Prince's street, the patentees of the ice safe, &c. The ice is produced by means of a powder composed of salts, ammonia, and various chemical mixtures. This powder is placed in a simple apparatus, something in the shape of a churn, but smaller in size, and being mixed with water, is kept in motion by a rotary process around the bottle of wine to be cooled. In a few minutes, and at very trifling expense, the wine is sufficiently cooled, and if kept a few minutes longer in the vessel would be actually frozen. A bottle of water may be frozen to a solid by this prolonged motion, but, of course, it is not requisite to reduce the temperature of wine below a certain degree of coolness.

The simplicity of the contrivance is one of the principal advantages of it, and the ease with which the effect is produced is equally surprising.—*London Times.*

POETRY.

A SONG OF OLDEN TIME.

The song below was composed, about the year 1630, by some colonial poet, of those times, and in 1791 was taken memoriter from the lips of a lady at the very advanced age of 92. It was then committed to writing, and a copy has been in my possession for many years.—It has merit from the circumstances of its composition, if from nothing else, and may be interesting to some of your readers. It has never to my knowledge appeared in print before.

Yours, &c., S. W. A.
[*New Haven Courier.*]

The place where we live is a wilderness
woode,
Where grasse is much wanting that's fruit-
ful and goode;
Our mountains and hills, and our vallies be-
lowe
Being commonly covered with ice and white
snowe;
And when the North-west winde with vio-
lence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose—
But if any's so hardye, and will it withstande,
Hee forfeits a fingere, a foote, or a hande.

But when the Spring opens, wee then take
the hoe,
And make the grounde readie to plante and to
sowe;
Oure corne being planted and seede being
sowne,
The wormes destroye much before it is
growne;
And when it is growing some spoyle there is
made
By birds and by squirrels that plucke up the
blade;
And when it is come to full corne in the eare,
It is often destroyed by raccoone and deere.

And now oure old garments begin to grow
thin,
And woole is much wanted to carde and to
spin;
If we can get garments to clothe us *without*,
Oure other *in* garments are cloute upon
cloute.*
Oure clothes wee brought with us are apt to
bee torne—
They neede to be clouted soone after they're
worne;
But clouting our garments it hinders us noth-
ing,
Cloutes double are warmer than single whole
clothing.

If fresh meate bee wanting to fill up one
dishe,
We have carrots and pumpkins and turnips
and fishe;

And is there a minde for a delicate dish?
Wee repayre to the clam-banks and there
wee can fishe:
Instead of pottage and puddings and custards
and pies,
Oure pumpkins and parsnips are common
supplies;
Wee have pumpkins at morning, and pump-
kins at noon,
If 'twas not for pumpkins we should bee un-
done.

If barley bee wanting to make into malte,
Wee must bee contented and think it no
faulte;
For wee can make liquor to sweeten oure
lips,
Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut tree
chips.†

Now while some are going, let others bee
coming,
For while liquor's a boiling it must needs
have a scumming;
But I will not blame them, for birds of a
feather,
By seeking their fellowes, are flocking to-
gether;
But you, whom the Lorde intends hither to
bringe,
Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;
But bringe both a quiet and contented minde,
And all needful blessings you truly will finde.

* Cloute signifies patch.

† Four lines are wanting here.

The Wilmington (N. C. Journal), says that the present population of that town amounts to 9000—an increase of 6000 since the railroad was built, six years ago.—*True Sun.*

REISSUE OF VOL. I.—A *New Stereotype Edition* of this Magazine.—The first quarterly part of Vol. I. will soon be ready—for 37 1-2 cents, or 4 copies for \$1. Orders should be sent soon.

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